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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

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A Field for Energy.

There never was a Presidential enterprise surer of the support of all good citizens of all parties than that which Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken since his return from the West.

If there is fraud in the Post Office Department uncover it, no matter whose feelings are hurt. If there are rascals in the service turn

them out, no matter who they are or whose friends they may be.

If the affairs of an entire department of the executive branch of the Government need ventilation and purification, let in the clean air and inject the carbolic acid with a fearless hand and an unhesitating aim.

If anybody, in anybody's interest or supposed interest, has been trying to construct within the United States Post Office an unlawful system of political mechanism and incidental personal graft, with a view to possible usefulness in 1904, as well as to private profit, rip it up before the campaign begins.

If the laws of the United States have been violated by any person or any number of persons employed to administer them, apply impartially and mercilessly the legal provisions for the punishment of the guilty.

This is work for a President of the United States, and THEODORE ROOSEVELT is the man for the job.

Will Panama Secede From Colombia?

There is nothing improbable in the reports that reach us from the Isthmus to the effect that, if the canal treaty is rejected at Bogota, the States of Panama and Cauca, which would derive the most profit from the construction of the interoceanic waterway, will secede from Colombia and organize an independent republic.

There would be nothing new in such a movement. Not only was the Republic of Colombia founded by BOLIVAR quickly divided into Venezuela, Ecuador and New Granada, but secession has since ash heap. been rife among the eighteen provinces also declared themselves independent under the title of the State of the Isth-New Granada, however, was at that its accuracy. Departmental statements of side armor as the best possible comtime speedily effected, but, after the New Granadan Constitution had been altered in 1853, and the right granted to every province to declare itself independent, retaining a merely federal connection with the other provinces, Panama and Antioquia took advantage of the permission. Thenceforward until 1886 Panama enjoyed more or less autonomy, according as successive rebel-Granada, but, in the year last named, the most important facts and figures are a Constitution was adopted whereby excluded? all the provinces of New Granada, now numbering nine, were consolidated into a unified and highly centralized Comof Panama.

The Province of Panama itself is about

Our Government, of course, would take no part in the war which would inevitably follow an attempt on the part of Panama and Cauca to secede from Colombia, but it could scarcely be blamed ment with equanimity. All maritime peoples are deeply interested in the completion of the isthmian canal, and would applaud a revolution which should have the effect of removing the obstruction offered at Bogota to the project. | those lunatical alienists. Deeper still Precedents would constrain us promptly and sounder yet, perhaps, was the view to recognize the new republic after it had achieved its independence, for that modern savages that the liver is the site was the course pursued by us when Boliparts, and when the old Central-Ameri- gnaws the immortal liver of mankind can Confederation was broken up and and womankind. Tell us where is fancy superseded by five independent Com- | bred, or in the heart or in the head or in

would have much to gain, and nothing crobes of madness pass from the beautito lose, by secoding from the rest of ful object, who may be as ugly as Erebus Colombia. If the ten million dollars in and old Night in all but the victim's eye. gold payable under the canal treaty. He is shocked, magnetized, inoculated, should be given to the Bogota politi- intoxicated, bewitched, bedevilled. cians, neither Panama nor Cauca would But let us jump off this high horse of

thing may be said of the annual rental which, under the treaty, would eventually be paid. Nor is this all. The industrial and commercial development which Panama and Cauca may reasonably expect after the construction of the waterway would be continually impeded by the pecuniary needs or greed of the Central Government. Under any circumstances, these two provinces would, soon or late, refuse any longer to be plundered for the benefit of Bogota; and the refusal of the Colombian Congress to ratify the canal treaty would simply precipitate an uprising that was tolerably certain to occur.

Gen. Wood's Official Reports.

The official reports of the Military Governor of Cuba for 1901 and 1902 have recently been issued. Added to the report for 1900, the volumes occupy nearly four lineal feet of shelving.

The cost of the production of this mass of statistical and other information cannot be known until there is presented the only information which the reports do not contain, namely, an intelligible and comprehensive statement of receipts and expenditures. The reports are, properly, accounts and statements of the work of the War Department of the United States. But the expense of publishing a vast mass of utterly useless information is charged to the insular Treasury. From that which is known, the cost of publishing and distributing this matter is estimated at not less than \$150,000.

Official records are as necessary and as important as officials. The publication of some portion of these records is eminently desirable. But wherein lies the necessity or even the desirability of taxing Cuba's little revenues to print volumes of petty and insignificant details of governmental processes; to reproduce photographs of buildings at various stages of repair or construction, and plumbing work at different periods of installation: to print statistical sheets of all the minute details of court processes throughout the island; and generally to weary and confuse readers or students with an intricate mass of matter which endlessly taxes the time and the patience of the very limited number of those who ever look at the reports? Were that to be done in the United States which has been done in Cuba's case, it would be counted an offence so flagrant and so extravagant that no Administration would ever dare to repeat it.

Nor do these reports furnish that which either American or Cuban readers most desire or most need to know. Laying saide the acres of useless statistics, the body of the reports consists largely of self-laudatory or self-congratulatory statements made by those who have in- by " retaining for the vessels in question terest in making such statements. They as nearly as possible the offensive and defurnish certain information which is of fensive features of the first-class battleuse to the historian, but they constitute ships and reducing the speed and power no accurate history of the American Gov- and the coal to be carried on trial to the ernment of Intervention in Cuba. They are of value to the specialist and the special student, but such may be counted on the fingers without making a second trip. These cumbrous volumes are issued in thousands of sets, and scores of thousands of Cuba's limited dollars go into the

In THE SUN of May 4 we commented do not correspond, and summarized bination. statements do not correspond with the details of which they are made up. Many rumors and charges are in circulation in Cuba regarding the use of Cuban funds. These should be either confirmed or clearly disproved by a proper financial

statement. No objection can be made to the publication of useful, important, or interlions gave ascendancy to the federal esting reports, but why such a mass of or to the centralizing party in New useless and tiresome matter from which

The War in Shepherdstown

In the case of a nonagenarian whose monwealth. That Constitution, sup- desire to get married was interpreted ported by the Nationalist Conservatives as evidence or proof of insanity, Judge and the so-called Historical party, is MARFAN of the Supreme Court of New still nominally in force, but the Liberals | York has lately ruled that love cannot have incessantly tried to overthrow it, be regarded as a form of insanity. Such and it was but the other day that they an opinion was necessary for the proteccame near gaining control of the Isthmus tion of the public. Semel insanivimus omnea: we've all been there. If falling in love and being in love is legal inhalf as large again as is Costa Rica, the sanity, all the world's a Bedlam; and the respective figures being 31.921 and 21,495 | curmudgeons or unfortunates who never square miles. The population of the sighed and panted should be housed in State or province is about equal to that same asylums. But law is not always of Costa Rica, or, say, 300,000. If Panama truth; and even facts may be contrawere combined with Cauca, which ad- dicted or overruled by considerations joins it on the east and comprises all of public policy. The psychologist and the rest of the Colombian coast on the the alienist may neglect this noblest Pacific, the two provinces would have form of mania; but Judge SHAKESbetween them a larger area than all the PEARE, Chief Justice of the Supreme rest of Colombia, for Cauca compre- Court of Literature, has left irreversible hends 257,000 square miles. The Re- medico-legal decisions in regard to it. public of Panama-Cauca would have He classes together the lunatic, the about 800,000 inhabitants, or nearly as lover, and the poet. Once, twice, it may many as Honduras and Nicaragua put be thirty, a hundred, times, when the imagination is impressionable and elastic, most of us have been smitten by this lunacy and poetry. " Lovers and madness have such seething brains," savs Judge SHAKESPEARE. " I wonder what he can see in that woman," the ladies for regarding the success of the move- exclaim. Judge SHAKESPEARE under-

stands: " The lover, all as frantic

Sees HELEN's beauty in a brow of Egypt. Love's a madness, love's a flame: these are the commonplaces of the poets. of the wise ancients and many wise of the soul and of love. Love, then is an VAR'S Colombia was dissolved into three affection of the liver, the vulture that the liver? Rays, emanations, influences, It is obvious that Panama and Cauca | electric currents, waves of emotion, mi-

the beauteous evil of Beauty, that fuel, fiame and bellows of Love. Shepherdstown is on the Potomac, in Jefferson county, W. Va., exactly fifteen miles south by west from DITHYRAMB DICK. Shepherdstown is the site of Shepherd College, a branch of the State Normal School. Last winter the principal of the college engaged " a beautiful young lady " as professor of music; a very beautiful young lady; and a very beautiful row has sprung therefrom. We don't know and don't care what it was about. We stand by the beautiful young lady. Shepherdstown is divided against itself. Some of the shepherds and shepherdesses are on the side of Beauty. Others are on the side of the principal who is at war with Beauty. The crisis came on Confederate Memorial Day. A Parkersburg despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer paints the battle scene:

" During the celebration at the little cemetery, two married ladies in the town met on the street, discussed the affair and fought over it. They pulled hair, struck heavy blows and tore each other's clothing. Both were wellnigh exhausted when the crowd at the cemetery heard of the fight and they were parted. The husband of one of the women went gunning for the husband of the other and threatened to shoot him on sight. Then public opinion turned against the principal, and threats were made against him. He is popular among the pupils of the school, and a volunteer bodyguard was made up from among the students. Matters had about reached the riot stage when Sheriff Bill. MYRR wired to Governor W RITE for authority to call out the college cadets. This was given, and the cadets, under command of Capt. KNUTTI, dispersed the crowd and restored order. There has been no further trouble, but it is said that the principal will not return.

He had better not return. An excellent man in his way, no doubt, but devoid of esthetic perception. Fortunately there are Shepherdstownsmen and Shepherdstownswomen with more cultivated eyes. It was right to fight in the cause of Beauty; what else is so well worth a shindy? Notice how this madness rose and grew and burst into wrath and riot in the gentlest of villages, in a very paradise of peace. For Shepherdstown is the place which " refused to allow a railroad to pass through its limits because it would disturb the tranquillity of the community."

The 13.000-Ton Battleships. .

It does not require much skill in the familiar art of reading between the lines to become acquainted with the troubled condition of mind in which the Board of Construction of the Navy Department finds itself in providing for the new 13,000-ton battleships. In submitting its plans the board says that it thinks the intent of the act will best be carried out and the interests of the navy best served amount necessary in order that the trial displacement of 13,000 tons may not be exceeded."

It is plain that the board found some difficulty in reconciling the provisions of the act authorizing the construction of these ships with the furtherance of the best interests of the navy. The kernel of the difficulty is reached in the comment on the confusion which exists in the state- of Rear Admiral MELVILLE, Chief Engicomposed. In 1840, for example, the ments concerning the insular revenues neer of the Navy. He admits that the new and expenditures. With all these reports ships will have some efficiency, but holds about a year later Panama and Veragua at hand, presumably complete, it is abso- that they would have had much more if lutely impossible to draw up a statement | more speed had been given to them. He | numbered so few voters that no electoral which will show even the total of receipts | does not regard a very heavy battery, and expenditures with any assurance of small coal capacity and only nine inches

For some reason certain national legis-lators continue to cherish an aversion to more than two-thirds of the counties are spurt of generosity at one time, which resulted in the proclamation of a theory that all battleships ought to have a speed of at least eighteen knots. But enthusiasm in that excellent direction did not last, and the three 13,000-ton ships cannot under the restrictions of the authorizing act have higher speed than seventeen knots.

With this speed and a smaller coal capacity-quite enough, it must be admitted for cruising purposes, but not enough for the pressure of war servicethese ships are to have batteries which differ from those of the admirable 16,000by only two 7-inch guns. It is a pity that as long as money was to be spent on battleships they were not to be of the best type. Capt. MAHAN has shown in a manner plain enough for any Congressman to understand that speed in a steam warship takes the place of the muchcoveted " weather gauge " in battles of sailing craft. It is the quality in a ship which enables her to choose her position in delivering her fire. It makes it possible for her to deliver it at all in the case of chasing an enemy of inferior speed, and it is her only hope when attacked by one of greater power.

Nevertheless, are we to have three battleships not carrying sufficient side armor to give them a satisfactory defensive power against vessels of their own battery class, and not having speed enough to run away from them nor to catch more lightly armored cruisers?

Jai Alai in New York.

The justification for Bishop POTTER'S protest against the proposed establishment of the game of Jai Alai in the vicinity of the Cathedral depends upon the terms of the license granted by the city authorities and not upon the special conditions of the game itself. Bishop POTTER and his associates rest their objection upon an understanding that the establishment is to be a "gambling

resort."

The Juego de Pelota, commonly known as the Jai Alai, is not in itself a gambling game any more than is baseball or lawn tennis. It may be made a subject of betting just as may either of these. Whether it is or not depends upon the local authorities rather than upon the proprietors. Betting was permitted in the Fronton erected in the City of Mexico. After a time the place became so scandalous and so demoralizing to the The Juego de Pelota, commonly known scandalous and so demoralizing to the community that the authorities took steps which resulted in driving the game out of their city. As the game is played in Havana it is no less scandalous and be likely to get a share of it. The same | philosophy and see an actual instance of | demoralizing than it was in Mexico. | bet

Yet Gen. Wood gave it not only his personal countenance but also a legal status which cannot easily be shaken. His official indorsement of the institution, under date of May 7, 1902, is tantamount to the establishment of a vested right which is secured to its holders by

the terms of the Platt Amendment. The concession which he recognized and to which he gave validity, though possibly in violation of the Foraker law, contains a description of the game and its attendant conditions. In that document, under the caption of Apuesias (bets or wagers), there appear twentytwo articles or rules regarding the betting. Under the caption of Corredores (the agents or mediums through whom bets are wont to be made), there appear fifteen rules or regulations determining their functions. In this element, recognized and indorsed by Gen. WOOD, there lies the notable offensiveness of the institution.

As an entertainment involving a display of athletic skill the game has much to commend it, and presents nothing which could or should lead to its condemnation. Stripped of its gambling adjunct, it would not live for a fortnight in Havana. It might find support in this city from that large element which enjoys the spectacle of skilful play simply for the sake of the play. Bishop POTTER's proper point of attack is the authorities who might turn a pastime which is, in itself, as innocent and as harmless as a lawn tennis game into an establishment as notoriously demoralizing as Gen. Wood's adopted institution in Havana.

It is understood that a previous attempt to establish a Fronton in this city was abandoned because the proprietors were unable to secure a betting privilege. The backers of the new project may have more confidence in the attraction of the game simply as a game.

The New Shamrock in Port.

The small fleet sent over by that honest and assiduous friend of American sport. Sir THOMAS LIPTON, reached New York harbor yesterday morning after a prosperous voyage by way of the Azores.

The arrival of Shamrocks has come to be an event almost as regular and periodically certain as that of the vessels of any of the other transatlantic lines. The novelty has worn off, but the interest is just the same.

And so is the welcome, both for the boat and its owner when he shall follow.

The Prohibitionists have been winning for the cause of enforced temperance, more victories in Texas, their new zone of activity. Their success has been accompanied in some parts of the Lone Star State by collisions between the friends and the foes of local option. In the town of Hempstead a hundred shots were fired, a saloon was riddled and its contents were destroyed. At Swift, in Nacogdoches county, a riot occurred and a military company was summoned from Houston.

It is in the Southwest that the temperance men are gaining. As the old conservative New England States, Vermont and New Hampshire, have cast aside prohibition, and even Maine has been considering its abandonment, a new territory for recruits to the prohibition cause has been found in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. In the last-named State there is a general election this year, and the Prohibition party, which has heretofore of three years ago, is now making local nominations in nearly all the counties. The purpose is to force the Jackson Legislature to submit to voters a prohibition high speed in battleships. There was a either entirely or partially "dry." In Louisiana twenty of the fifty-nine counties are now under prohibition. In Arkansas fifty of the seventy-five counties have adopted prohibition locally.

> Out of the floods the Hon. J. A. SOARD swims gayly into fame and our Freshman Class. Mr. SOARD is 89; he was married a little more than six weeks ago. The raging Platte, half a mile wide at its narrowest point, parted him from his beloved, his Hero. Accoutred as he was, he plunged in. He reached the shore and Mrs. SOARD. This aneodote teaches us several things. but especially that boys should learn to

swim. The new member of our Senior Class i ton ships, now in course of construction, Mrs. Mary Murphy of Kerrtown, Pa., who They Will Exceed These of 1901, the is "going on " 133. She "retains nearly all her faculties " and she " takes a drink of whiskey occasionally." This anecdote is encouraging, in a way, but it teaches us nothing of positive medical value. * Occasionally " is too elastic a term.

> The Hon. C. E. McDowell, manager of the by-product department of a great Chicago packing house, talked on "The Packing Business " the other night to a young men's Bible class. To the sociologist the most interesting part of the address was Mr. McDowell's assertion that a skilled butcher's skill to tell " by merely looking at a carcass just how much sirloin steak it would cut " is " not a thing that can be taught, but is a birthright of the successful butcher." There are other obvious resemblances between the butcher and the poet, and the fact that one artist depends upon weight and the other upon measure, makes merely a superficial difference between the two vocations. We have no means of knowing how many butchers are poets, but everybody knows that many poets are butchers.

TO THE FOITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read the letter in to-day's Sun from Edward F. Gale, who seems to have derived the inspiration for his supposedly witty communication concerning the manners and customs of the Hoosiers from the funny papers of a decade or two ago. In those days it was quite the thing for would be humoriste
to sit in their hall bedrooms in New York and
conjure up yarns about the bucolic and untutored
Hooster. This line of pinheaded wits would seem
to have died out, until Mr. Gale decided to blossom orth into print.

As an adopted son of the good old Hoosier State

PASSAIC, N. J., June 12. Bad Whiskey.

Col. Blublud-By gad, sah! That whiskey is enough to make your mouth water. Col. Blugrass-What mighty po' whiskey it must

FOLK OF MISSOURI. Mr. Watterson Finds a Tilden-Like Dark Horse for the Democracy.

From the Courier-Journal. The latest dark horse to edge his way, as were, into the paddock has still a year before him to make a record. Neither Mr. filden nor Mr. Cleveland had much more. If the Hon. Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis be cominated and elected by the Democrats to the Governorship of Missouri he will occupy very much the position occupied by Mr. Tilden in 1876. Whether Mr. Folk and his friends are able to improve the opportunity, as Mr. Tilden and his friends were able to do, is referrable to future contingencies. Whether Mr. Folk himself is anther Tilden, or even approximately up to he Presidential attitude, is a question we have no means yet of deciding. But, in the prevailing chaos, it is conceivable that he may come to be in the running even without nomination and election as Governor of Missouri. Mr. Bryan had no such lead

or backing in 1896.

The career of Mr. Folk has been thus far exceptional and bears the earmarks of having a future before it. It certainly ecalls Tilden, and who shall say that it may not furnish the political history of the time a duplicate page, the present Hero of the Four Courts repeating the story of he sage of Gramercy Park? If we study the story of the White House we shall find

Statistics of Exports of Manufactures

Questioned-The Effect of Strikes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All that you set down in your editorial, arger Foreign Markets," is both interesting and exact But, in the opinion of a number of export merchants and manufacturers of this city and neighborhood who export largely, he statement that only 3 per cent. of American manufactures is exported is incorrect, though the statement is grounded upon Government reports compiled with care from the best ob-

tainable statistics.
It is doubtful if there is a manufacturer or an exporter in the United States who has given our Government or a newspaper an accurate report of sales on foreign account. I know a machinery manufacturing corporation in New Jersey which has twenty-seven foreign agents and which at the present time has enough foreign orders on its books to keep more than a thousand men at work for nine months. Another concern in Newark, in the same State, sells in Europe three-sevenths of the output of a plant which employs nearly housand men. A machinery-making conern in New York city sells in the European markets machinery to the value of \$3,000,000 a year. These firms habitually report to the overnment statisticians or to reporters for the industrial or daily press who ask for information about export trade that they do next to nothing for foreign markets. The argest export firms in New York city, Boston and Philadelphia have never allowed any body in their employ to state the amount of their

Merchants and manufacturers in our own country and in Europe take pains to keep the knowledge of the amount of their sales from public reports. At the present time the for-eign markets for machinery, leather, and leather goods, shelf hardware, tools and woodenware are dull owing to the general commercial depression which rules in several European countries

Our manufacturers who export to countries in which long credits are given have curtailed business of late owing to the existing strikes and threatened strikes which make it impossible to forecast the cost of goods. This is notably the case with certain kinds of cotton goods which are made especially for China, for which market prices must be made more than a year ahead. These cotton goods are sold at a very close profit—a mereshaving of a margin that is only possible through the closest economies of production. A recent strike in New England cotton mills resulted in the cancellation of immense orders taken in China, Japan, and India, the loss of which will pinch the bones of the New England operatives in the coming winter.

These strikes are cabled to the ends of the earth and make good capital for the salesmen of our foreign competitors, who say to their customers:

"What's the use of placing orders in Amer-Our manufacturers who export to countries

of our foreign competitors, who say to their oustomers:

What's the use of placing orders in America, the land of strikes, where your orders may be held for months until the Knights of Labor, the Sovereigns of Industry, the Uncrowned Kings of the Wheat Belt, or the National Machinists' Business Disturbing Union have made the manufacturers and the railroads and ship owners sweat blood?

There are in Europe and Asia to-day not fewer than a thousand first-class American travelling salesmen all of whom make in almost every letter home the statement that the strikes in this country are the great factor in keeping them out of many orders.

New York, June 12.

NEW YORK, June 12.

OUR COTTON EXPORTS.

Banner Year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIT: For the eleven months ending May, 1903, our export of raw cotton amounted to \$308,747,005, which exceeds the similar period of 1902 by \$5.249,478. By Junea 50 the total will probably be \$817,000,000. If so, if will exceed the banner year 1901 by \$4,000,000. will exceed the banner year last by systems. The quantity of cotton exported this year is smaller than in 1898 and 1899, but the realized price was much higher. Comparing the 1978 period with 1801, the figures are 3.481,000,000 pounds of the value of \$308,000,000, against 3.208,000,000 pounds of the value of \$308,000,000. The most striking comparison is with the eleven months of the 1898 comparison is with the eleven months of the 1898. iscal year, when the quantity exported was 8,721. 000,000 pounds, valued at only \$222,000,000. In other words, we get \$86,000,000 more money in 1906 than in 1895 for 240,000,000 pounds less cotton—on these figures the price per pound was 8.87 cents in 1903 against 5.97 cents in 1898. Judging by the recorded results of raw cotton

exports in prior fiscal years, as follows: .962.000.000 It is evident that the expected \$317,000,000 for the 1903 flacal year will give us this year the largest year's export of this commodity in the history of our commerce. WALTER J. BALLARD.

Pranes as a Specific for High Spirits.

From What to Ent. Man in this rigorous climate and strenuous life needs meat. But what proportion does it sustain to the rest of his dictary? Perhaps he is eating too much of everything. Why doesn't the heapenked husband recommend a diet of prunes for his wife? They have been known to transform the sources, most irritable disposition into the most gentle. tranquil amiability. The secret of an amiable disposition is a well-balanced, carefully selected diet, one that is adapted to the particular needs and physical condition of the individual. And in this cultivation of an agreeable disposition the science of cookery plays an important part. Don't waste time and energy in swearing at the grumpy grouch: change his dietary and give him

Latest News of Gon. Wood. From a Havena despatch to the New York Tribune Consul-General Frank Steinhart has received

personal letter from Gen. Leonard Wood, who to ow on his way to the Philippines. The letter was written in Cairo, and dated May 8, and gives an account of the General's journey as far as that city. He stated that he and his party had had a ost interesting and instructive trip. At Cairo h states that Lord Cromer, the representative of the English Government in Egypt, opened to and party the entire Government establishment both civil and military. From Caire they were to go to Bombay, thence to Singapore; thence to Cai-cutta and Batavia, then back to Singapore, where they would embark for Manila.

THE BOOKMAKER'S ACCOUNTS. It's Lively Work to Keep Up With the Betters and He Accurate.

From the Chicago Tribune. If exchange of money makes a commercial rangeotion, and if commercial transactions make a business, then racing is the greatest business in Chicago. There is probably not one firm in Chicago which handles the cash each day that is passed to the bookmakers at the tracks and the hand-book men through-

out the cft.v.

When Hawthorne opened its track forty books appeared. The wise say that hand ooks are sasttered all over the city. In New York it is claimed that \$1,000,000 is handled by bookmakers every day. If a comparison between racing in the East and racing in the West is secured, it is possible to judge the wnount of money which is andled every day by Chicago bookmakers It is said to exceed that which is exchanged by the largest business firms.

It becomes more interesting when it is idered that racing all over the country is the biggest business in the country. It clipses the United States Steel Corporatio It is a hard business, demanding shrewdness, watchfulness and judgment, as would

ness, watchfulness and judgment, as would be required in any other.

The sixed writer is kept busy recording the bets as the cushiar takes them. The bookmaker himself is kept busy wiping of his prices and writing new ones. The prices of the two horses the public seems to like grow shorter, the others grow longer.

The bookmaker giances at the sheet. He wipes prices for third off his sheet. A few minutes later praces for place go. It is near post time. He is trying to "round up" his book.

the story of the White House we shall find it replete with romance. Presidents seem to be born almost as surely as "the Lord's anointed." What in the range of heroic fiction could be more extraordinary than the tour de force which carried the present head of the nation from a desk in the Navy Department to the Executive Mansion inside of less than four years?

Mr. Folk is to be Tammany's orator the coming Fourth of July. If he makes a good impression, count him thereafter as one at least of the possibilities. In American politics nobody can tell what a year may bring forth.

MORE THAN THREE PER CENT.?

1412 30-5 1412 10-5 1230 20-10 1230 20-10

1412 39.5
1230 69.10
1230 20.10
1916 80.50

Translated, these figures mean that the man who has ticket No. 1,412 bet \$5 across the board on Goldsmith at odds of 6 to 1 to win, 2 to 1 for place and even money to show. The holder of ticket No. 1,230 bet \$10 straight and \$10 place at the same odds, and the holder of ticket No. 1,916 bet \$50 even that Goldsmith weight come in thrd.

Should Goldsmith come in first all the bets must be paid. Should the horse run second only the place and show bets need be paid.

In addition to these figures the sheet writer is constantly carrying out totals to give the bookmaker an idea of how he stands.

After the race the cashier puts a ring around each bet as it is paid.

Great responsibility rests on the sheet writer. He must be accurate. Suppose he neglects to record a bet when they are pouring in as fast as he can write them down. After the race there is an eager bettor clamoring for money. There is no record that he has von. Or suppose the ticket number is reported wrong. A dishonest claimant might get the money.

Card in Behalf of Prince Mirks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I deto be allowed to comradict decisively the statement that Prince Mirko of Montenegro is a "pretender" to the Servian crown. happen to have the honor of the acquaintance of his Highness and of his father, Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, and I can assert that no man is less liable to the suspicion of political ambitions. Prince Mirko is a man of retiring disposition, absorbed in literature and the management of his own estates. I do not assert positively (though I think it likely) that he would decline the Servian throne were it effered to him, but I am cerain that he will never be a "claimant" or

pretender" to anything of the kind.
R. C. FILLINGHAM.

The Time to Learn Foreign Languages. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having had onsiderable experience in the teaching of foreign anguages at schools and colleges with pupils of all ages and both sexes, I have come to the conclu-sion that there are two periods in life best adapted to acquiring the knowledge of a foreign tongue. The first is the nursery, and the second is the time after the fifteenth or sixteenth year has been

Not only does the child or youth acquire a foreign language more readily during the time stated by reason of the processes of intellectual development then prevailing, but also for the reason that at those periods of life the routine and drudgery of an elementary education have in one case not yet een begun, and in the other case they have been overcome, leaving the mind free to give its whole attention to the study of such an engrossing subject as the acquisition of even a rudimentary

knowledge of another tongue.

From a practical point of view there is no doubt that the knowledge of languages acquired between the ages of six and fifteen is nearly always useless unless the study is continued. As a mental dis-cipline the German language is far too intricate for the average boy or girl, hence it will fail in this purpose and only overburden the memory with useless matter. There are too many other subects which are absolutely essential to every boy or girl, and an ignorance of which will put him at a disadvantage in life and lower the standard of

tuzenship.
The sentimental view of the matter should be The sentimental trivial representation of the sentirely ignored. This is purely a practical question. German may be useful to a few, is certainly a luxury or a bore to the many, and indispensable practically to none. My suggestion is: Leave foreign languages, entirely as an elective study. GERMAN-AMERICAN.

Health of the Prince of Wales.

From Reynolds's Newspaper.

As far back as June 20 last we stated that Prince George would have to take another sea voyage "for the benefit of his health." India was named not the destination. This week the official an-nouncement has been made that in August next the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India. The Prince are cruiser will be placed at their Royal Highnesses' disposal," reads the intimation, and State business is alleged to be the object of the trip. This is more buncombe. It cannot be too clearly inderstood that the Prince is not a man of street understood that the Prince is not a man of strong health. The voyage to India is undertaken for that reason. The Prince is always under doctors' orders. A quiet time at sea at intervals is necessary for more reasons than one. Long voyages and plenty of ozone work wonders with most people, and keep them out of mischief. We can state, with authority, that during his life the Prince of Walse will always be taking long sea trips—"on healings."

Ladies, Wives and Women. From the Singapore Free Press.

The official list of the strength of the Manchester Regiment, just landed at Singapore, reads: "20 officers and 2 ledies: 4 warrant officers and 2 wives: 518 rank and the and 10 women and 12 children.

The Hawg. From the Baltimore News.

I saw him on a Gay street ear,
With mighty logs outspread,
The kness stuck clear across the aideA magazine half read
Held in his bands: and all intent
He was on reading 1t—
The other passengers, did he
Observe (hem? Not a bit!

He had the utmost outside seat, For who could say him may? Horatus at the bridge he sat And bravely held the way! And none might enter, none might cause of his large feet—And so he sat and sat and sot, And kept the good end seat.

The other seats were all full up—
(He occupied full ten)
Some other passengers got on.
And did he move him then?
Nay, nay—ait net! He did net move,
He did not jog a jog.
But stayed there and exemplified
The principles of Hog. For twenty-even blocks he rode. Nor let another in—
The way he get his sicked's worth. Was demoking like a sin!
And when the oar was emptied of Its freight, he sadly sighed.
For with no people to keep out.
He cared no more to ride!

Some day, perhaps, he'll shuffle off This mortal col, and then He'll take the Spirit Trolley Car With souls of other men; And every end seat on the trip, Brimstone and raciton tar, will be reserved by end each hoge.

GRAVE SPOILS OF BENI HASAN. Remarkable Objects Found in Hundreds of Egyptian Tombs Recently Explored.

From the London Times. Excavations have been made during the past season in the hillside at Beni Hasan, i site already famous for its painted tombs and early architectural features. Below the gal lery along which these lie there has now be found an extensive necropolis, remarkable both for the preservation of the furniture in its tombs and for the wealth of material which these supplied for illustrating the burial customs of the Middle Empire at time when pure Egyptian culture was nearing

its culmination. Though the rock-hewn tombs for which the site has become known are themselves of the eleventh and tweifth dynasties, it had been supposed, from the composition of place names mentioned on the walls and from other reasons, that the district was already of importance at an earlier period, dating back possibly as far as the Old Empire. It is now seen that a gallery of smaller rock tombs at a lower level was hewn probably in the sixth dynasty. These tombs are eight or ten in number, two of them being inscribed in the style and with the names characteristic of the period. One of them, the tomb of a courtier named Apa, a chief man of his town, is also decorated in bas relief and with paintings illustrating agricultural and other conventional scenes. The tomb had been re-used later in the Middle Empire for the burial of other persons, and had been subsequently broken into and plundered. But the thieves had failed in three instances to observe the original burials at a lower depth, leaving them entire with their original deposits of alabaster vases and other tomb furniture undisturbed. This tomb (temporarily numbered 481) will eventually be made accessible to visitors, being the earliest yet found in

the vicinity The other tombs were all of the early Middle Empire-the eleventh and early twelfth dynasties. Four hundred and ninety-two of them were opened and examined. These too, were hewn in the rock, but were of the more familiar character known as pit tombs, in which a vertical shaft gives access to small burial chamber (or chambers) at the bottom. More than one hundred had never been previously entered, and their doors were now opened for the since they had been closed 4,000 at the time of the interment. In at the time of the interment. In some cases the whole contents, being, as it proved, largely of wood, had been destroyed by worms, but a sufficient number of cases remained to render an unique series of observations pos-

a sufficient number of cases render an unique series of observations possible.

In the tomb of one Nefer-y, a chief physician, it was seen upon opening the door which closed the burial chamber that upon the painted coffin and at its side were a number of wooden models of objects and seenes finitiar from the wall paintings of the larger tombs. Nearest to the door, upon the coffin, was a great rowing boat, the twenty oarsmen standing and swinging back in time to the beat of two figures seated on a raised platform in the centre. Beyond this was the model of a granary, with six compartments in rows of three on either side of the courtyard between them. Men are standing knee deep in real grain filling baskets, while a scribe seated on the roof, pen in hand, keeps the count. A fight of steps leads up to the roof, which is pierced with holes through which the grain is poured into the chambers below, the doors being closed and sealed. The principle is natural, as it would be impossible to fill the chamber through the open door. The method is still employed by the richer cultivators of the country, even by the head man of the village nearest to this site (El Kram). Behind the granary in the tomb were representations of various occupations, also in models of wood. A man carries a large offering jar; a girl supports with one hand a basket poised on her head and in the other holds the wings of two geese. In a group women are engaged in making and baking bread; one grinds, another kneads, a third is raking the fire in which are small charred embers of wood. Another well-executed group represents the making of beer from fermentation of bread, by a process similar to that employed in the native industry to-day. One man is seen inside a tub, pressing with his feet. Two others are boaring water in pitchers suspended from yokes upon their shoulders. Others are working at strainers placed loose upon the casks, while in front a number of casks lie naturally in a row. By the side of the coffin was assiling boat, the numerous sailor sible. In the tomb of one Nefer-y, a chief physician,

The furniture of this tomb is characteristic, and explains some of those in which the objects were found disturbed or less preserved. Occasionally rarer features are illustrated. In the tomb of one Mehti-en-hat were a number of warships. In the bow of one, by the side of the lookout, stands a negro soldier, bow and arrows in hand. Six sallors are rowing, others are holsting the sail, which is preserved. Nearer the stern, and partly under the shade of a canopy which is protected seemingly by studded leather and by shields placed upon it, are seated two men playing a game of chess upon a table between them. A sheaf of spears is at hand, suspended from below the canopy.

In the tomb of Antef, a courtier, the boats had double steering oars. There was also the model of a white spotted ox led by a man, and in the tomb of one Khety there was further shown the actual sacrifice of an ox of this kind.

Objects of other significance were also found in the tombs. Musical instruments—a lyre, two flutes, and a drum with barrel body of wood and parchment ends bound in the usual network fashion with thongs of leather. Basket and wioker work was plentiful, much of it well preserved, and some examples curiously analogous to the work done in the cases and in higher Egypt to-day. An object of special interest architecturally is a wooden capital in the form of a lity. Vases of stone of ornamental forms, beads of amethyst, carnelian and other stones, as well as glazed scarabs of the early kind, and some quantity of jewelry were also found.

It seems clear from the titles recorded on the inscriptions and from the tomb furniture itself that this necropolis represents the middle classes, the minor officials and distinguished women of the locality during the early Middle Empire. Many of the new tombs are those of personages whose names and portraits appear in the tombs of the princes and netables forming the gallery above.

Where British War Office Is Great.

From the London Times. The improvements in military "modes" here set forth have taken place in my time. Very minor details I have not noted, nor the idiosyncratic acquirements of various commanding officers. The dates are only approximate: also, I have given no account of the separate changes of Indian pas

1800-Tunies-badges of rank moved from collar 1800—Tunics—badges of rank moved from collar
to shoulder, gold lace shoulder cords introduced;
mess jackete—roll collar abolished, stand up collar
introduced, gold lace shoulder cords introduced.

1881—Facings—changed in many regiments; forage caps—"chessecutter" pattern abolished, stiff
caps with hanging peak introduced.

1885—Field service caps introduced.

1885—Miniature medals abolished.

1995 Red serges (Indian pattern) abolished: English pattern introduced, with sword worn 1865 Red serges—pattern altered, sword worn inside; blue serges—Norfolk Jacket shape intro

duced.

1866 Belte Sam Browne pattern introduced blue cloth patrol jackets abolished; blue serges— pattern altered; black leggings abolished; brown leggings introduced; mess jackets—roll collar re-

introduced; all gold lace removed; gold lace shoul-der cords abolished.

1901—Tunics—collar and sleeve lace altered; gold ace put on talle; blue frock coats introduced. 1901—Blue frock coats altered, buttons six and a half inches apart instead of four and a half inches shes-new pattern, to be worn around watst. dress trousers—gold lace stripe abolished; full dress sanhes, gold lace abolished; great coats (gray) abolished; great coats (drab) introduced; field service caps abolished; forage caps (naval pattern introduced; gold lace belta—pattern altered, drab serge coats introduced; buff belta—belts abolished.

lings retained; miniature medals reintroduced.

1808—Drab serge coats—badges of rank altered.

18 will readily be noticed how the authorities have Is will readily be noticed how the authorities have been stimulated. I suppose by the lessons of the war, to wree on important reforms in uniforms. Here are they content to rest on their laurels; we are further promised that this year will see the abolition of the frock coat and dan gray coat and the re-introduction of the gray great coat and of gold bace stripes on our full dress trousers, also the alteration of the badges of rank on our series coats. When tion of the badges of rank on our serge coats. When the great minds and energies of the authorities are spending themselves in imagining adornments for him, verily the officer would be ungrateful ! he grudged spending part of his liberal emolu-ments on reforms so well devised for striking terror into his country's foes. And the taxpayer may rest assured that everything possible, at any rate

in the way of tailoring, is being done to protect him from alerme and incursions.